

NEARING THE END.

The Greek Forces Unable to Hold Their Positions

AFTER BATTLE OF PHARSALOS.

And Fall Back to Domokos, Where They are Resting.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT VELESTINO

Between the Turks and Greeks Under General Smolenski.

POWERS DECIDE TO MEDIATE

In the interests of Peace—The Ministers of France, Russia and Italy Have Already Been Instructed by Their Governments. Delayed Accounts of the Battle of Pharsalos from Correspondents with Both Armies—Turks' Superior Discipline and Fighting Qualities.

ATHENS, May 6.—Austria and Germany have joined the other powers in proposing mediation between Greece and Turkey.

The ministers of England, France, Russia and Italy had already received instructions to propose mediation.

A collective note will be handed to the Greek and Turkish governments this (Thursday) evening or to-morrow, calling upon them to cease hostilities on the distinct assurance that the powers will undertake the final solution of pending difficulties.

Gen. Smolenski is retreating slowly and in orderly fashion to Almyro and Volo has been almost completely evacuated.

The forces under Prince Constantin reached Domokos unmolested, and have not been attacked to-day. It appears that the great massing of Turkish troops and their movements led to a suspicion that an attempt was being projected to surround Pharsalos. A council of war was held in the Greek camp and it was decided to retire to Domokos, which was reached this morning at dawn.

The Greeks promptly occupied strong positions on the mountains overlooking Domokos.

During Wednesday night the Turks commenced to execute movements with a view of outflanking Pharsalos, and only discovered at daybreak this morning that the Greek army had retired.

Battle Progressing.

6 p. m.—Fighting is proceeding between the Turkish and Greek forces at Velestino. It is presumed that the Turks, noticing that Gen. Smolenski was preparing to retreat, attacked him in force. The Turks have burned two villages.

It was announced this morning that Gen. Smolenski's brigade would retreat from Velestino where the fighting to-day occurred. It was the intention of Smolenski to fall back on Volo and try to hold that place with the protection of the Greek fleet. The Turks seem to have been too quick for him, however.

THE GREEK VICTORIES

At Velestino—A Terrific Battle, but Success Followed by Greeks' Retreat From Their Position.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GREEK ARMY IN THESSALY, PHARSALOS, May 6.—The Greeks claim a decisive victory in the fighting which has taken place here and at Velestino yesterday.

The Greek line was attacked by a strong Turkish force of 30,000 infantry, in addition to large forces of artillery and cavalry.

The Greek right wing was in command of Colonel Mavromichalis and the left wing was commanded by Colonel Makris. Both the Greek wings repulsed the Turks with great slaughter.

The railroad station was destroyed by Turkish shells and railway communication between this point and Volo was interrupted.

It is estimated that two thousand Turks were killed at Velestino. The enemy also abandoned a large number of guns.

The cheering from the Greek camp was clearly heard from here. The morale of the Greek forces is now all that could be desired. A number of Turkish shells fell in the town during the engagement, which was fiercely contested by both sides.

The Greek artillery occupied better positions than the guns of the Turks, and was well served. Full credit is given to General Smolenski for the victory at Velestino and in some quarters it is claimed that the Turks have been finally repulsed in the direction. This belief, however, is not general.

General Smolenski's victory was the occasion for great rejoicing here. When the news was received the Greek troops cheered long and enthusiastically, apparently overlooking past reverses and being anxious for another brush with the enemy.

Prince Constantin telegraphed his congratulations to General Smolenski, and received a reply from the Greek commander, saying:

"Our success has been very brilliant, thanks to the courage of the men. But it is by God's help that we have repelled the enemy."

The crown prince has issued an army order, congratulating the troops upon having shown themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them by the country. In spite of the difficulties which both sides have experienced with their transport service, the two armies have had plenty of time to prepare for the final engagement.

Though it is difficult to predict the result, there is no denying that the odds are in favor of the Turks. They are overwhelmingly strong in infantry, artillery and cavalry.

The Ottoman troops, moreover, in spite of the repulses just experienced, are flushed with victory, full of confidence, and most eager to engage in battle. Moreover they have implicit confidence in their officers and will follow out every order to the letter. Thus the officers themselves, capable men, have the advice of picked German and Russian officers, and are lacking in bringing the campaign to a brilliant and successful termination. The positions which they occupy are well chosen, and though repulsed, the Turkish troops are in no way disheartened.

As the campaign unfolds, the loss of a few thousand men to the Turks is but a trifling affair. They have all the men needed and plenty to spare.

Captain's Statement.

ROME, May 6.—A dispatch from Athens to-day announces that Signor Clement, the Italian Socialist leader, who headed the first detachment of Italian volunteers which crossed the Greek frontier into Macedonia and who subsequently disbanded his followers in dis-

gust and returned to Athens, has been arrested at the Greek capital for inciting the recent demonstrations against the royal family. He, however, was rescued by a mob from the hands of the police and is now in hiding. If he does not succeed in escaping from Athens, he will be re-arrested and expelled, if the local authorities have their way.

CAPTURE OF PHARSALOS.

A Lively Battle while it Lasted—Turks Massacre a Priest.

LARISSA, May 6.—3:20 p. m.—The Turks have captured Pharsalos.

A dispatch from Pharsalos dated 11 a. m. to-day, describes the battle there which began yesterday:

"A Turkish corps first appeared on the summit of Mount Tekke yesterday morning. From a formidable, entrenched position on the hillside, they attacked the fourth regiment of Evzones about noon. The latter made a strong resistance, but were finally compelled to fall back.

"The Turks then cannonaded and destroyed the village of Orskoni, which is about two hours' march north of Pharsalos. The crown prince having ordered the entire army to draw up in line of battle, the Greeks advanced about 2 p. m. The Turks, numbering 30,000, immediately descended the slopes of Mount Tekke and planted batteries which began to bombard the Greek regiments. Owing to superiority of weight the Turkish cannon inflicted heavy losses upon the Greeks and especially near the station.

"The Turks continued to advance until they came into close quarters and then the crown prince decided to retire to more commanding positions.

"All the ammunition and supplies have been transported to Domokos on the heights of which the Greek batteries are prepared for action. The Turks have burned the village of Tatiari, and have massacred a priest and the entire family in the village of Dioskani."

Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief in Thessaly has sent the following dispatch to the ministry of war dated this morning:

"The imperial army while marching to Pharsalos, met the enemy in the villages of Soubathi, Souledji, Turcomanli and Lamia. After a severe engagement, lasting fifteen hours, we drove them from their positions, and advanced to Pharsalos, which the imperial army has just victoriously occupied."

THE TURKISH SIDE

Of the Battle of Pharsalos—A Graphic Description of the Fight.

LONDON, May 7.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with the Turkish forces at Pharsalos, telegraphing yesterday morning, says:

"Yesterday's (Wednesday's) battle was the most decisive of the entire war. It was not intended at the beginning that the fight should be a regular pitched engagement, but on the arrival of Edhem Pasha at the outposts, a furious firing began."

"The weather was cool and the sky somewhat cloudy after a thunderstorm. The village of Pharsalos could be seen, huddled, as it were, under a line of low peaked hills. Higher and round about were black hills rising behind the village, while between us and the village ran a stream known to the ancients as the Ralpeus, crossed by a bridge at the railway."

"Between the stream and the village were the Greeks in an excellent position, well defended by earthworks. Their advance line consisted of two brigades and their reserve of two half brigades, altogether about 30,000 men. Against these were 50,000 Turks."

"The artillery began the engagement, the Greek practice being much better than usual, but after about two hours they began to retire across the river. This was a great mistake, as they were thus enclosed between the river and the mountains, which no room to deploy."

"The sight was superb. In many cases the Greeks fought with the courage of despair. The great black masses, forming the rear guard to hold the bridge, covered the whole rich green plain. The endurance and dash of the Turks were magnificent, too. I reached the battlefield with a regiment whose men immediately began to run forward, dancing under fire and shouting like children when they saw the enemy."

"The Greeks repulsed them vigorously and followed up the repulse."

"The Turks had formed in a semicircle of thundering batteries and crackling battalions. The division on the extreme right tried to cut off the retreat to Domokos, while the remainder of the force flung itself upon Pharsalos."

"The battle was but little like the battles described in books. There was no firing of volleys, no bayonet assault, no rush, no cheering, but only a steady, unrelenting advance into the open in perfunctory order. There was some individual firing and the soldiers shouted: 'Allah, Allah,' till the constant repetition swelled into one heavy monotonous shout. I saw some men suddenly fling up their hands and fall face downward, but the Greek fire in the main was ineffective."

"Before 5 o'clock the last village north of the river had been taken. Then the village of Vassili and the entrenchments near the river were stormed with considerable loss to the Turks and the battle ceased at nightfall, the flanking division having established itself behind the Greeks and cut off the best line of retreat to Athens."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—A dispatch received here describing yesterday's battle at Pharsalos says:

"The Turkish van, after sharp fighting, captured all the positions in front of Pharsalos and thus gained favorable sites for new Krupp twelve centimetre howitzers, which were stationed at Tatiari. They threw shells with unerring aim right into the heart of the town. Some fell near the railway station, which was wrecked; others caused fearful damage in the streets and to dwellings which it was understood the inhabitants suffered heavy loss. As evening came on, it became clear that their position was virtually untenable and at the moment this dispatch is being written, Haidi Pasha's flanking movement has begun to have its effect and the Greeks are already shaken."

GREEKS RETIRED

From Pharsalos After Winning the Fight.

ATHENS, May 6.—A dispatch from the front announces that Prince Constantin's army retired, yesterday evening, in perfect order upon Domokos, about thirteen miles south of Pharsalos, where the Greeks awaited the attack of the Turks.

General Smolenski remains at Velestino in order to protect.

Pharsalos has been abandoned and telegraph communication with that place has been cut off.

Was an Awful Slaughter.

LONDON, May 6.—A special dispatch from Athens asserts that the losses of the Greeks in the fighting at Velestino and Pharsalos yesterday were certainly one thousand killed and wounded, while the Turks lost fully six thousand killed and wounded.

Capture of Larissa.

BERLIN, May 6.—An interview with Grumbkoff Pasha, the German officer, who re-organized the Turkish artillery

and who entered Larissa at the head of the Turkish troops, is published here. Grumbkoff Pasha dwells upon the splendid conduct of the Turks and says the capture of Larissa did not cost them a single man.

Grumbkoff Pasha gives many instances of the self-sacrifice and enthusiasm animating the Turkish troops.

In regard to the Greeks, the general asserts that both officers and men were seized with panic and that great numbers of Greeks, in the face of the enemy stripped themselves of their uniforms, donned civilian clothing and beseeched the Turks to spare their lives. The Turks treated all their prisoners, and wounded with the greatest care.

AFFAIRS IN THESSALY

Satisfactory to the Greek Government. Constantin's Bravery.

LONDON, May 6.—The Greek charge d'affaires here has received a dispatch from the minister for foreign affairs, M. Skouloudis, dated Athens, to-day, saying:

"I am happy to announce that the news from Thessaly is very satisfactory."

M. Skouloudis then gives an account of the fighting, which is precisely the same contained in the dispatches of the Associated Press, and adds:

"Prince Constantin kept continually within the line of fire and contributed by his presence, to the ardor of the soldiers."

The Philippia Fight.

LONDON, May 6.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Pallas, under date of Wednesday says:

"The Greek battalion to-day attacked the Turks near Philippia. The Greeks fought well, but their ammunition was soon expended and they were compelled to retire."

"Officers and men in Epirus are bitterly displeased with the headquarters staff, and lately the soldiers have been planning to desert to their compatriots. A very unsatisfactory condition of things exists."

CUBAN WAR.

Gen. Weyler Unexpectedly Visits Term. People Surprised.

HAVANA, May 6.—Captain General Weyler, with his adjutants and an escort, left Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara yesterday by special train and arrived unexpectedly at San Juan de las Yeras.

The authorities and the inhabitants of the place were much surprised at the captain general's visit.

Jose Copero, the insurgent cavalry leader who was released on April 30, the case against him having been dismissed, visited Consul General Lee to-day and will sail from Cuba on Wednesday next.

Copero is an American citizen and was captured on board a steamer at Balabau, January 12, 1896.

Count Compagnoni-Marofaschi, the Italian consul here, leaves Havana to-day for Italy via New York.

AFRICAN WAR CLOUD.

The Transvaal Summons Everybody to Its Assistance.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch from Cape Town says that the army reserve of the colony of Natal has been notified to hold itself in readiness for active service.

It is further announced that the authorities of the Transvaal have instructed their field officers to thoroughly patrol the Natal border and report instantly any unusual movements.

Finally the special dispatch says that a circular from the Transvaal has been distributed in Cape Colony and in the Orange Free State, calling upon the Afrianders for help. It says: "We do not want your money or moral support; we want you to come and help us."

REMAINED TO THE LAST.

How the Duchesse d'Alencon Met Death at the Paris Calamity.

PARIS, May 6.—With the exception of Socialist newspapers, the whole press associates itself with the profound sorrow which has overtaken the upper classes of French society.

To the list of victims must be added the names of Mlle. de Chevilly and the Viscountess d'Avenal, who have succumbed to the injuries they sustained while escaping from the fire.

It is stated that Mlle. de J., name not given in full, according to the custom of French newspapers, the daughter of a well-known colonel visited the Duc de Vendome, son of the Duc d'Alencon, yesterday and repeated a conversation she had with the Duchesse d'Alencon just before the catastrophe. Mlle. de J. spoke of the courageous conduct of her royal highness after the fire broke out and continued:

"I was talking to the duchesse in front of the stall where I was assisting, when I heard a cry of fire, and immediately said to the duchesse, 'Let us go, Madame, come at once.'"

"The duchesse replied: 'No, not yet. Let us give the visitors time to get out.'"

"As I saw the crowd rush for the exits and the flames spreading around us, while drops of burning tar fell upon us. I took the duchesse by the waist and was dragging her away. I repeated: 'You must come, Madame.'"

"I dragged her a few paces but with a brusque movement she released herself, repeating: 'No, no; I will remain.'"

"As I was suffocating and as the flames had already reached us, I was compelled to abandon her."

"She stood motionless, then took a few steps toward her stall, her eyes uplifted to heaven as though seeing visions, and that was the last I saw of her."

The report that the Countess Castellane, formerly Mlle. Anne Gould, was among the missing, is pure invention. The Castellanes were not even in the vicinity of the fire.

General Meunier, who was severely burned during the fire, died at noon to-day.

Only five bodies now remain unidentified. The remains of the Duchesse d'Alencon were placed in a coffin this afternoon in the presence of Prince Louis and Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria; Baron Lambert and Col. de Perceval, who signed their names on the sealed coffin. The Duc de Vendome, son of the deceased duchesse, was also present.

The New Minister to Turkey.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Dr. Angel, of Ann Arbor, the newly appointed and confirmed United States minister to Turkey, has arrived in Washington, and had a long interview with the secretary of state. No definite time has been set for the departure of Dr. Angel for his new post, but if he is guided by the wishes of the department, and by the desires of Minister Terrell, who is extremely anxious to be relieved this will not be long deferred.

Hollander Made Secretary.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Dr. J. H. Hollander has been appointed secretary of the international bi-metallic conference, commission. He is professor of economics at the Johns Hopkins University and a French and German scholar.

BACON'S RESOLVES.

The Georgia Senator Wants Government's Policy Declared

IN FAVOR OF THE ARBITRATION

Of all International Differences—Nation of the Whole World Invited to Join with the United States and Make Similar Announcements in Behalf of Universal Peace—Sundry Civil Bill Passes the Senate—Bankruptcy Bill Waiting on Mr. Henderson's Return.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—A rose bush in full bloom, towering five feet above the heads of senators, sat on the desk of Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, to-day, and entwined with the large cabbage roses, was a red, white and blue scarf, ten feet long and a foot wide, bearing the inscription in gold letters:

"United we stand; divided we fall."

Among the bills favorably reported were those for public buildings at Indianapolis, to cost \$2,000,000, and at Abilene, Texas, to cost \$100,000.

As a sequel to the defeat of the Anglo-American treaty of arbitration, Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, introduced the following joint resolution, deprecating war and announcing the policy of the government favorable to arbitration:

"Resolved, That the United States of America deprecate war and desire the maintenance of peace and friendship with all the world, and that this desire is not limited to their relations with any one nation, but extends to their relations with all the nations of the earth, whether the same be great or small, strong or weak."

"Sec. 2.—That to the end that these relations of peace and amity now happily existing between them and all nations may be perpetually preserved, and that wars may be discouraged and as far as practicable made impossible, the United States favor the principle and practice of international arbitration for the settlement of questions in difference between them and any other nation which they may fall to adjust by treaty or diplomatic negotiations."

"Sec. 3.—That the United States do hereby avow it as their future policy and intention, whenever they shall arise any question in difference between them and any other nation which they may fall to adjust by treaty or diplomatic negotiation, that they shall and will, so far as they can consistently, with the national honor, the integrity of their territory and their foreign and domestic policies, submit such question in difference to the arbitration and final decision of an international court of arbitration. Such court of arbitration shall in the future, as in the past, be constituted by agreement between the parties consenting thereto with special reference and adaptation to the particular question in difference, and to the conditions then existing."

"Sec. 4.—That the United States hereby invite all civilized nations to make a corresponding and reciprocal declaration, to the end that wars between nations may cease, and that an universal reign of peace may be inaugurated and perpetually maintained."

The senate to-day agreed to an amendment to the sundry civil bill revoking the order of President Cleveland, made on February 22 last, establishing forest reservations aggregating 17,000,000 acres. The debate brought out much criticism of Mr. Cleveland's order. Senators Pett-White speaking against it. Mr. Gray, of Delaware, defended the course of the President, pointing out that it was the result of an inquiry authorized by Congress and conducted by the national academy of science.

Mr. Allison endeavored to have the amendment restricted so as to leave the question of revocation to the President, but he was defeated on a yeas and nays vote, 14 to 32. Mr. Gorman made a point of order against the amendment, but this, being submitted to the senate, was defeated, 23 to 55.

The amendment was then agreed to without division.

Another amendment agreed to provides for a continuance of the investigation of the condition of the fur seals in Bering Sea.

The sundry civil bill was passed late in the day. It carries an aggregate of \$53,000,000.

Declared Their Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The house to-day by a strict party vote, all the Republicans favoring and all the Democrats and Populists opposing, adopted a resolution providing that the house should meet only Monday's and Thursdays of each week until otherwise ordered. It was announced to be the Republican policy to wait on the senate's action on the tariff bill. Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas) made a strong, but unsuccessful fight to have the order modified so as to give early and full consideration to the bankruptcy bill. The Republicans replied that they could recall up the bankruptcy bill and hold daily sessions on it after General Henderson's return, but until then the rule should stand.

BANKRUPTCY BILL

Will Come Up when Chairman Henderson Returns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—No action will be taken by the house, looking to consideration of the bankruptcy bill until General Henderson, of Iowa, returns to Washington. This understanding was reached by the committee on rules to-day. General Henderson is the past and prospective chairman of the committee on judiciary which had charge of the subject in the last Congress. It is doubtful whether the Nelson bill, providing for voluntary bankruptcy, which was reported by the senate will be reported to the house.

Second District Postmasters.

SPECIAL Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—West Virginia postmasters have been appointed upon the recommendation of Representative Dayton, as follows:

At Bayard, John F. Nyedgerger; Catawba, Thornton, W. Malone; White Day, J. N. Conway; Eglin, Preston; John D. Gordon; Albright, Preston; county, Jacobs H. Welch; Elkwater, Floyd, R. Stalnaker; Kingsville, Hamilton Markley; Middlefork, Patrick M. O'Connor; Radamers, Richard Jeffrey; Evansville, H. E. Jenkins; Upper Tract, Miss Clara B. Large; Summit Point, W. S. Myers; Lost Pass, by James Teets; Franklin, Byron Boggs; Blacksburg, Miss Carrie V. Fletcher; Laurel Iron-works, H. A. Dickinson; Metts, Miss Louie A. Hawkins. Official notice of these appointments will be forwarded within a few days.

President's Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

Interior—Frederick A. Tritle, jr., register of the land office at Prescott, Arizona.

Irona: Morris C. Barrow to be receiver of public moneys at Douglas, Wyoming.

A REVENUE PRODUCE.

Expert Sharretts Gives His Opinion of the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Hon. T. S. Sharretts, president of the board of general appraisers at New York, who has been summoned to Washington to advise the senate committee on finance in relation to the tariff bill was asked to-day for an opinion in regard to the merits of the amended bill as a revenue producer, and in reply said:

"In my opinion, the bill will produce sufficient revenue to meet the demands of the government. The duty on tea will aggregate at least \$10,000,000, while the increase provided for by the tax on beer will amount to from \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000 more. The increased duty on sugar will result in a material gain to the volume of revenue over that produced by the act of 1894."

"There will also be a large addition from wool. I think the increase from this source will exceed the possible decrease from the manufactures of wool due to the rates being prohibitive on the lower grades of woolen mixed goods. The cotton schedule shows very little change from the Wilson law and the same may be said of the metal, flax and sundries schedules. I say that the increase in these schedules would not exceed \$5,000,000."

"I think there will be a falling off on tobacco for the reason that while the rates are the same as those of the Wilson bill, there is a limitation on leaf tobacco for the reason that the wrapper contained in sugar bales which will work necessarily a reduction in the revenues from this source. This change reduces the percentage from 15 to 5 per cent."

Tariff Statistics.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The President to-day sent to the senate a message in response to a resolution asking for all information in the department of state concerning tariffs, taxes, exports and imports, and in fact everything connected with commerce. The message transmits a letter from the secretary of state, transmitting such information as has been furnished the bureau of statistics through consular reports. It has been stated that the bureau had not had adequate funds to procure all the information which has been received and the secretary suggests that larger appropriations be made for enlarging the work of the statistics bureau.

FIREMEN OVERCOME

During a Destructive Fire in New York. Big Cold Storage House Burns.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The interior of the large cold storage warehouse of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company, occupying the upper floors of the five-story brick and stone building, No. 159 to 163 Chambers street, running to Raab street, was almost completely destroyed by fire to-night. The loss will probably amount to more than \$500,000. Three alarms called sixteen firemen to the scene and thirty or more firemen, who entered the basement of No. 161 Chambers street, where the fire started, were overcome by smoke.

Fireman John Rheinhardt, raised his way in leaving the cellar and was finally taken out unconscious. He died in an ambulance on the way to a hospital. He was taken from the cellar by Fireman John K. Murphy and John O'Connell. They were both overcome by smoke while rescuing Rheinhardt and had to be taken to the hospital.

The first floor of No. 161 Chambers street in the basement of which the fire started, was occupied by Robert Gair, as a paper warehouse. As soon as the firemen got into the cellar they were immediately overcome. Rescuing parties were formed of policemen, citizens and firemen, who carried the unconscious men across the street to engine house No. 29, which was formerly old Chambers street hospital. The horses quartered there were turned out and a hospital made of the place again. General ambulance calls were sent out for ambulances. When the ambulances arrived they found men lying on all sides, unconscious. The flames spread up through the building rapidly. The windows of the upper floors used for cold storage were boarded up and greatly hampered the firemen in their work.

At midnight the flames broke through the roof of No. 163 Chambers street, and at a late hour were still consuming the building, lines of hose had been run up through the adjoining buildings and water was pouring upon the flames. It is said that there were 150 cases of gas containing thirty doses each, valued at about \$1 case in the cold storage warehouse.

Joke on the Firemen.

EMPORIA, Kan., May 6.—The fire department of Emporia is without shelter to-day, and the firemen are the laughing stock of the town. Late last night, while a number of the firemen were in the loft playing cards, a citizen discovered flames in the fire department building and gave the alarm. The firemen scurried out, but before the teams could be taken from the building brands were dropping down around the horses, and it was all the men could do to save the engine and hose carts. The building was destroyed.

Twisted a Lion's Tail

And the Indians Fled when the Bear Got Angry.

NEW YORK, May 6.—A party of cow-boys and Indians visited the Central Park menagerie shortly before noon yesterday. The cow punchers were attired in their regular wild west outfit, with guns, knives, etc., and the Indians leaned over the rope and twisted the tail of one of the big lions, which happened to be near the bars. With a roar that could be heard almost at the other end of the park, the animal jumped for the lion was coming through the bars. The Indian jumped, shouted a warning to his tribesmen, and they all rushed toward the building, each yelling at the top of his voice. The keeper tried to assure them, but it was too late; they were dropping down around the horses, and it was all the men could do to save the engine and hose carts. The building was destroyed.

Movement of Steamships.

NAPLES—Fulda, New York for Genoa (and proceeded).

ROTTERDAM—Werkendam, New York; Obdam, New York.

ANTWERP—Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

HAMBURG—Phoenix, New York.

NEW YORK—Germania, Liverpool.

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